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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 1 November 2000, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-72500 (E) 031100

Annex to the letter dated 1 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative, acting in his purported capacity as the "representative of Cyprus", during the general debate on disarmament in the First Committee on 12 October 2000, which contains false allegations and misrepresentations on the Cyprus question, and to bring to your attention the following:

The Greek Cypriot representative refers to "the continuing foreign occupation" whereas the only "occupation" in Cyprus is the 37-year-long illegal occupation of the seat of the "Government of the Republic of Cyprus" by the Greek Cypriot administration. The Turkish intervention of 1974 was necessitated in the face of the bloody *coup d'état* staged by Greece and its collaborators in Cyprus which aimed at forcibly annexing the island to Greece. Turkey had no choice but to intervene in accordance with her rights and obligations under the Treaty of Guarantee, in order to put an end to the armed onslaught against the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot-Greek forces. It will be recalled that the then Greek Cypriot leader Archbishop Makarios, in his address to the Security Council on 19 July 1974, confirmed that Greece had, indeed, invaded the island in 1974.

I would like to emphasize that the Turkish military presence in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in pursuance of the Treaties of Guarantee and of Alliance, is a vital security requirement for the Turkish Cypriot people in view of the continuing hostile actions on the part of the Greek Cypriot administration, in collaboration with Greece, within the framework of the "Joint Military Doctrine".

In his above-mentioned statement, the Greek Cypriot representative also referred to the proposal made by the Greek Cypriot leader Glafcos Clerides for the "demilitarization" of the island. Paradoxically, this reference came at a time when the Greek Cypriot National Guard, together with the Greek army, navy and air force units, were preparing for military manoeuvres code-named "Nikiforos-Toxotis" held between 17 and 21 October 2000. Greek fighter aircraft taking part in these provocative manoeuvres bombed mock targets and landed at Paphos military airbase, constructed for the use of Greece. The unprecedented build-up of arms and armed forces in South Cyprus, including the introduction of heavy weaponry such as TOR-M1 and Exocet missiles in contravention of successive Security Council resolutions is a clear indication that the Greek Cypriot administration is insincere about seeking reconciliation between the two parties in Cyprus and is merely paying lip-service to "demilitarization".

At a time when the two parties are involved in the process of proximity talks, the hostile attitude of the Greek Cypriot administration comes as a serious affront to the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to assist the two sides to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations. The process can only be successful if the necessary atmosphere conducive to start building bridges of trust and cooperation between the two States can be created. The current stance of the Greek Cypriot administration which insists on clinging onto the usurped title of the "Government of Cyprus" shows that the Greek Cypriot side is not ready for a peaceful resolution based on sovereign equality of the two States in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/55/540–S/2000/1065

General Assembly
Security Council

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2 November 2000

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 164
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to a terrorist attack which occurred today in the heart of Jerusalem.

At approximately 3 p.m. today local time, a car bomb exploded near the crowded market place of Mahane Yehuda, a site which has previously been the target of terrorist activities. The blast killed two civilians, Mr. Chanan Levy and Ms. Ayelet Hashahar-Levy, and injured several others in the vicinity.

In a statement released to news agencies in Beirut, the Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack, saying "The Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Brigades, the military arm of the Islamic Jihad in Palestine, declare their responsibility for the heroic operation carried out this afternoon in the heart of occupied Jerusalem." In Gaza, Hamas leader Mahmoud a-Zahar praised the bombing.

Israel holds the Palestinian Authority responsible for this atrocity. In recent weeks the Palestinian Authority has released scores of Hamas and Islamic Jihad terrorist prisoners who had been convicted of carrying out attacks against Israelis. Chairman Arafat also invited leading members of these organizations to participate in Cabinet meetings, in a tacit, if not direct, endorsement of their tactics. Israel has warned the Palestinian Authority repeatedly that these actions, apart from being a gross violation of our signed agreements, would constitute a green light to commence terrorist attacks inside Israel. The Palestinian Authority failed to heed these warnings and today we have seen the tragic results of that failure.

It should be noted that this attack comes less than 24 hours after an agreement was reached between Chairman Arafat and Minister for Regional Cooperation Shimon Peres, whereby both sides agreed to resume security cooperation and take steps to implement the provisions of the Sharm Al-Sheikh understanding.

We call once again upon the Palestinian leadership to fulfil their obligations to bring about an end to hostilities, to cease all forms of incitement in the official media and to refrain from even indirectly sanctioning the use of terrorist action against Israeli civilians.

00-72494 (E) 021100

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 164, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/1066

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 November 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 2 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and in the light of your interim report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), especially paragraph 18 thereof, which you submitted to the Security Council in document S/2000/1049 on 31 October 2000, I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the persistent Israeli violations of Lebanon's international boundaries, exemplified in particular by the continued overflight of Lebanese territory by Israeli military aircraft and the breaking of the sound barrier, particularly over the capital, Beirut.

These Israeli breaches constitute a violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls upon Israel to withdraw its forces from all Lebanese territory. This includes Lebanon's airspace and its territorial waters, as affirmed in paragraph 21 (a) of your report on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/460) of 22 May 2000, which was endorsed by the Security Council in the presidential statement issued on 23 May 2000.

Israel's continuation of its violations threatens stability in the region of South Lebanon and may produce repercussions for which Israel alone will bear the responsibility. Lebanon therefore calls upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to bring an end to these ongoing provocative Israeli violations against Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Selim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-72943 (E) 041100 041100

Annex to the letter dated 2 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations by Israeli aircraft between 13 October and 1 November 2000

Time	*Place*	*Remarks*
13 October 2000		
0910	Two helicopters over the Baruk region	
1130	Three enemy aircraft circled over the Marjayoun region	
1142	Four enemy aircraft over Sidon — Beirut	
1221	Two enemy aircraft over Sidon — Beirut — Shakka — Awdah	
1310	Israeli military aircraft overflew the Tibnin region at medium altitude and broke the sound barrier	
1430	Israeli military aircraft overflew the First Brigade sector at high altitude	
1630	An Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew Naqoura at medium altitude	
1810	Israeli military aircraft overflew Matn from east to west at high altitude	
2030	An Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the regions of Marjayoun, Hasbayya and Kafr Shuba at medium altitude	
14 October 2000		
1200	Tyre and Sidon	Aircraft
1230	Sidon	Aircraft at high altitude from south to north
15 October 2000		
1112	Tyre	Two aircraft
1140	Beirut — Shakka	Two aircraft
16 October 2000		
1220	Over the north	High altitude
1243	Beirut — Shakka	Four aircraft/high altitude
17 October 2000		
1100	Over Qulaylah	Aircraft
1645	South-north over the sea	High altitude
1620-1815	South-Mount Lebanon-north-western Beqaa	High altitude
18 October 2000		
1200	Over Beirut, breaking the sound barrier	Two aircraft
	Over Shab'a in a northward direction	Two aircraft
1520	Over Rashayya — Marjayoun	Two aircraft
1540	Nabatiyah	One aircraft/high altitude

Time	*Place*	*Remarks*
1650	South in a northward direction	Two aircraft/high altitude
19 October 2000		
0940	Shab'a — Kafr Shuba	MK aircraft
22 October 2000		
1250	South and Mount Lebanon	One aircraft/high altitude
2210	Over the sea opposite Tyre	One aircraft
	Over the sea opposite Sidon	
28 October 2000		
2145 and 2315	Shab'a — Kafr Shuba	One reconnaissance aircraft/high altitude
0012 and 1305	Shab'a — Kafr Shuba	One reconnaissance aircraft/high altitude
1530	Western Tyre in a northward direction towards Matn and the western Beqaa	Three aircraft
1555	Sidon — Jazin	One aircraft/medium altitude
29 October 2000		
1110	Over Tyre	Two aircraft
1700-1745	South region	Aircraft
2030-2230	Nabatiyah — Tyre	Reconnaissance aircraft
30 October 2000		
0945	Over Marjayoun	Military aircraft
2100	Over Jibb Janin	Reconnaissance aircraft
31 October 2000		
0900	Over Yabisah from south to north	One aircraft
1000	Opposite Tyre, then over Matn	Six aircraft
1050	Over the South towards Beqaa	Two aircraft/high altitude
1100	Over the Iqlim and Shuf regions	Military aircraft/medium altitude
1106	Over the central sector	Military aircraft/medium altitude
1210	Over Kasrawan	Breaking the sound barrier
0900-1230	Over various Lebanese regions	Military aircraft (breaking the sound barrier)
1230-1930	Over the South and Shuf	Various altitudes
1315	Rihan region	Reconnaissance aircraft
1 November 2000		
1125-1205	Over Nabatiyah	Reconnaissance aircraft/ high altitude
1435	Over the sea opposite Tyre towards Yabisah	Four aircraft